

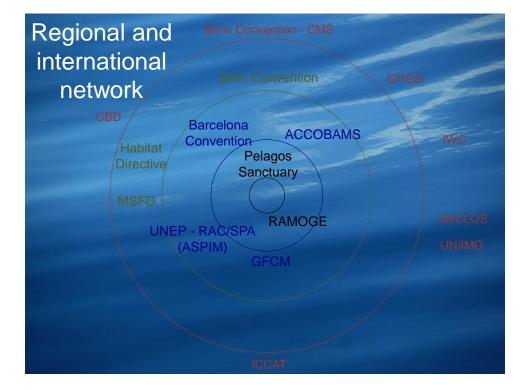
	Main threats					
	Costal urbanisation	Maritime Traffic	Motor races	Fisheries	Prospections at sea	Whale watching
Pollution						
Ship strikes						
Bycatch						
Noise						
Harassment				*		
Global warming						
Habitat loss						
Diseases						
* due to the	depredation events	,cir	1.com.ît. d			

# - Objectives -

- To conciliate social and economic activities development with habitat and marine mammals conservation
- To deepen knowledge's on marine mammals and interactions with human activities
- > To represent an ACCOBAMS pilot area
- To become an example as the only one international High Sea SPAMI dedicated to Mediterranean marine mammals conservation

# - Criteria -

- > Marine mammals population maintained
- Habitats preserved
- Mitigation of the human activity impacts (ship strikes, bycatch, stranding, etc.)
- Implementation of innovating projects and more stringent measures



# - General legal framework -

### Intergovernmental agreement signed between France, Italy and Monaco

- Art. 4: "to ensure a favourable conservation status for marine mammals"
- Art. 5: "to cooperate in order to assess periodically the status of marine mammals population"
- Art. 6: "to intensify the fight against pollution"
- Art. 7: "to forbid any deliberate bycatch or intentional disturbance of marine mammals"
- Art. 8: "to regulate whale watching activities"
- Art. 9: "to regulate nay forbidden offshore races"
- Art. 10: "to facilitate the mutual use of their ports"

### Particular national legal framework

#### France:

 Ministerial decree of the 01/07/2011 to forbid intentional disturbance of marine mammals

#### Italy:

Art. 5 of the Italian law n.391 dated from the 11/10/2001 to forbid motor races in the territorial waters included in the Pelagos Sanctuary

#### Monaco:

 Sovereign ordinances protecting marine mammals and to provide an impact study on marine mammals for projects related to constructions at sea

### Main tools and initiatives

### > Anthropogenic activities

>Maritime traffic: Cetacean localisation in real time (REPCET)

#### ≻Offshore races:

- ban offshore races in Pelagos national waters Art. 5 of Italian law n.391 (October 11, 2001)
- management tool for stakeholders in other Parties

#### > Fisheries:

- ban deliberate captures and drifnets
- promoting "pescatourism" and research on depredation

#### >Whale watching:

- ban "intentional disturbance" French ministerial order (1<sup>st</sup> July 2011)
- code of conduct



### Main tools and initiatives

### Research and monitoring

- Abundance estimation (survey, photo-identification, etc.)
- Contamination rate (biopsy)
- National Stranding Networks
- Database updating

### Training and public awareness

- Training for navy and whale watching operators
- Pelagos Charter for municipalities, Pelagos ambassador
- Flyers, website, conferences, events, etc.

# - Data requirements -

### Population

- Species
- Abundance
- Distribution
- Seasonality
- Demography
- Diet
- Genetics
- Habitat

#### Threats

- **Pollution**
- Ship trikes / maritime traffic
- Fisheries (bycatch and depredation)
- Noise
- Whale watching

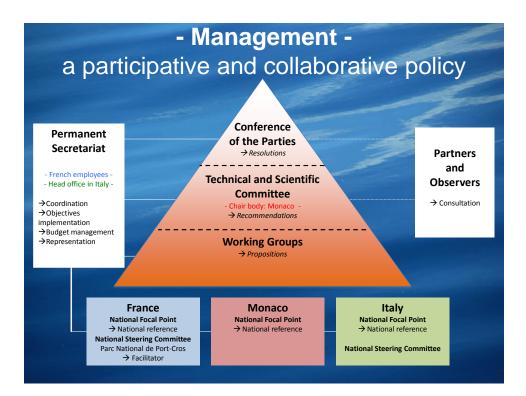
### Gap analysis

# Gap analysis established by the 6<sup>th</sup> CST • *T. Tursiops* (abundance, pollution, genetic, noise)

- P. macrocephalus (abundance, seasonality, ship strikes, noise) •
- G. melas (abundance, pollution)
- Z. Cavirostris (abundance, noise)
- B. Physalus (ship strikes)
- G. griseus (abundance)
- S. coeruleoalba (health status)
- D. delphis (pollution)

### Call of proposal has been launched

Implementation of the National Programmes Research



### More than 10 experience years

- > 1999: Agreement signature (entry into force in 2002)
- > 2001: SPAMI
- > 2004: Management Plan (under updating)
- > 2009: 10 thematic resolutions (under updating)
- > 2006: Permanent Secretariat (reopened in 2013)
- 2013: Resumption of international activities and reactivation of the working groups

# - Monitoring system -

- The knowledge synthesis will provide an assessment of the current situation
- Some common protocols of colleting data are currently established by working groups and all data collected are sent in common databases (ACCOBAMS, MEDACES, INTERCET, BDS, REPCET, etc.)
- National, Scientific Committee and Permanent Secretariat reports are presented to the COP in order to update management plan, working programme and national programmes research

